Mawyer, Denise T.

From: Walk, Roger A.
Sent: Thursday, August 03, 2000 11:03 AM
To: Putney, Rebecca M.
Subject: Gullotta Fagerstrom

Gullotta Fagerstrom

-----Original Message-----
From: Gullotta, Frank P.
Sent: Wednesday, August 02, 2000 6:58 AM
To: Walk, Roger A.
Subject: FW: questionnaire

-----Original Message-----
From: Takada, Kohji
Sent: Monday, July 31, 2000 7:11 AM
To: Gullotta, Frank P.
Cc: 'carchman, richard'; Davies, Bruce D.; Ritter, Mitchell
Subject: RE: questionnaire

Dear Frank,

I take it that you' are taking the lead of this "project"? It will be a nice addition to our "consensus" manuscript. My input on this subject is the following (please note that this is based mainly on the abstracts):

- Although a number of smoking research has used the FTQ, it has been pointed out that it suffers from "significant psychometric problems", e.g. "the FTQ demonstrated unacceptable internal consistency ...and correlations between individual items and criterion variables were often larger than correlation between the FTQ total scale and the same criterion variables" (Haddock et al., 1999, Nic & Tobacco Res 1: 59-66). In fact, in order to overcome the flaw, Fagerstrom's group developed the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND; Heatherton et al., Brit J Addict 86: 1119-1127) as the revised version of the FTQ.

- Kozlowski et al. (Drug Alc Dep 34: 211-216, 1994) reported that the FTND (6 items) is to be preferred to the FTQ (8 items) and that Heavy Smoking Index (HSI; 2 items) was as good as the FTND.

- Haddock et al, 1999 (see above) examined the FTND in young smokers (average age = 19.7) and reported that the Morning Smoking factor (items 3 and 5 of the FTND) "has questionable utility as a measure of nicotine dependence", i.e. "whether an individual smokes more in the morning hours than later in the day may depend as much on environmental circumstances as nicotine dependence."

- Etter et al. (Addcition 94: 269-281, 1999) reported that "In a population of relatively light smokers, FTND and HSI seem to measure little more than the number of cigarettes per day".

  At any rate, I do not recommend to use the FTQ as its original form. If some measures are to be used in the study, more detailed analysis of various scales would be necessary (e.g. Prokhorov et al., 2000 reports that 7-item modified FTQ may be applicable to adolescent smokers).

Best regards,
Kohji

-----Original Message-----
From: Gullotta, Frank P.
Sent: Saturday, July 29, 2000 12:13 AM
To: Carchman, Richard; Davies, Bruce D.; Ritter, Mitchell; Takada, Kohji
Subject: questionnaire

Hi:
Roger has asked us to put together a scientific evaluation of the validity of the Fagerstrom Tolerance Questionnaire. He may want to use it in his Total Exposure Study. He would like our input by August 7. Thanks

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